

Study of Correlations Between SCIAMACHY, MODIS, and CERES Measurements For CLARREO

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May, 2011

Objective: evaluate the feasibility of using CLARREO solar benchmark for fingerprinting climate changes.

To use the atmospheric/cloud/surface properties from MODIS to test and validate the fingerprinting results from SCIAM data, **we need to know**

- Are the measurements from the different platforms correlated?
- If yes, how well are they correlated?
- How much will the sampling difference and possible instrument degradation affect the correlation, and hence the fingerprinting?

Then, we can determine

- ✓ Are the fingerprinting and its validation based on observations from multi-platforms feasible?
- ✓ If yes, what's the expected accuracy limit of fingerprinting detection?

Table 1. The Data Sets Used in This Study

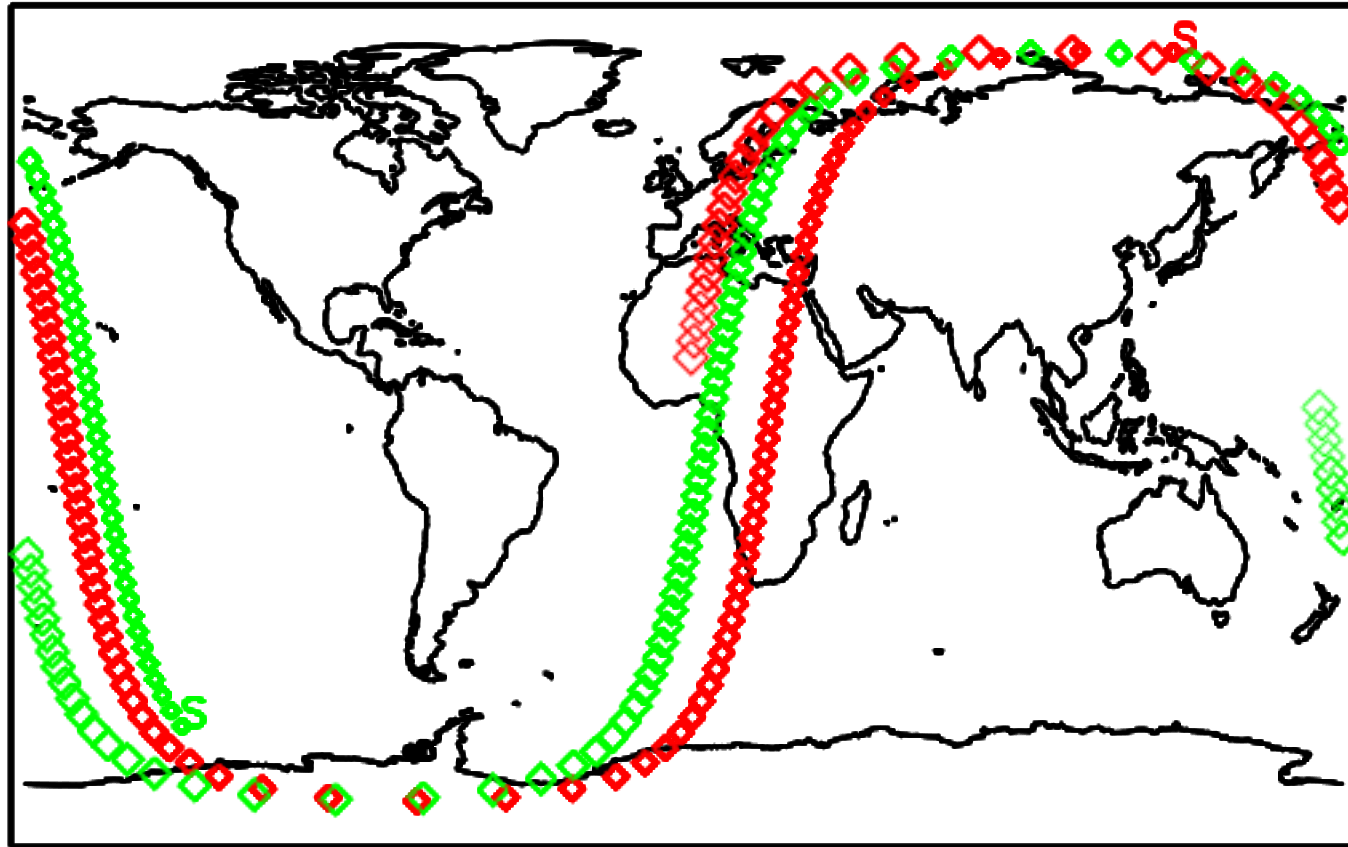
Sensor	Measurement	Spectral range	Platform
SCIAM	Spectral radiance solar irradiance	0.25 – 1.75 μm ($\Delta\lambda$: 0.24-1 nm)	Envisat
MODIS	Spectral radiance	Channels 1 and 2 (645 nm; 858nm)	Terra
CERES	Broadband radiance	0.3 – 5.0 μm	Terra

Envisat and Terra have similar sun-synchronous orbit:

Satellite	Altitude	Inclination	Period	Equator crossing
Envisat	799.8 km	98.6°	100.6 min	10:00 LST
Terra	705 km	98.2°	98.8 min	10:30 LST

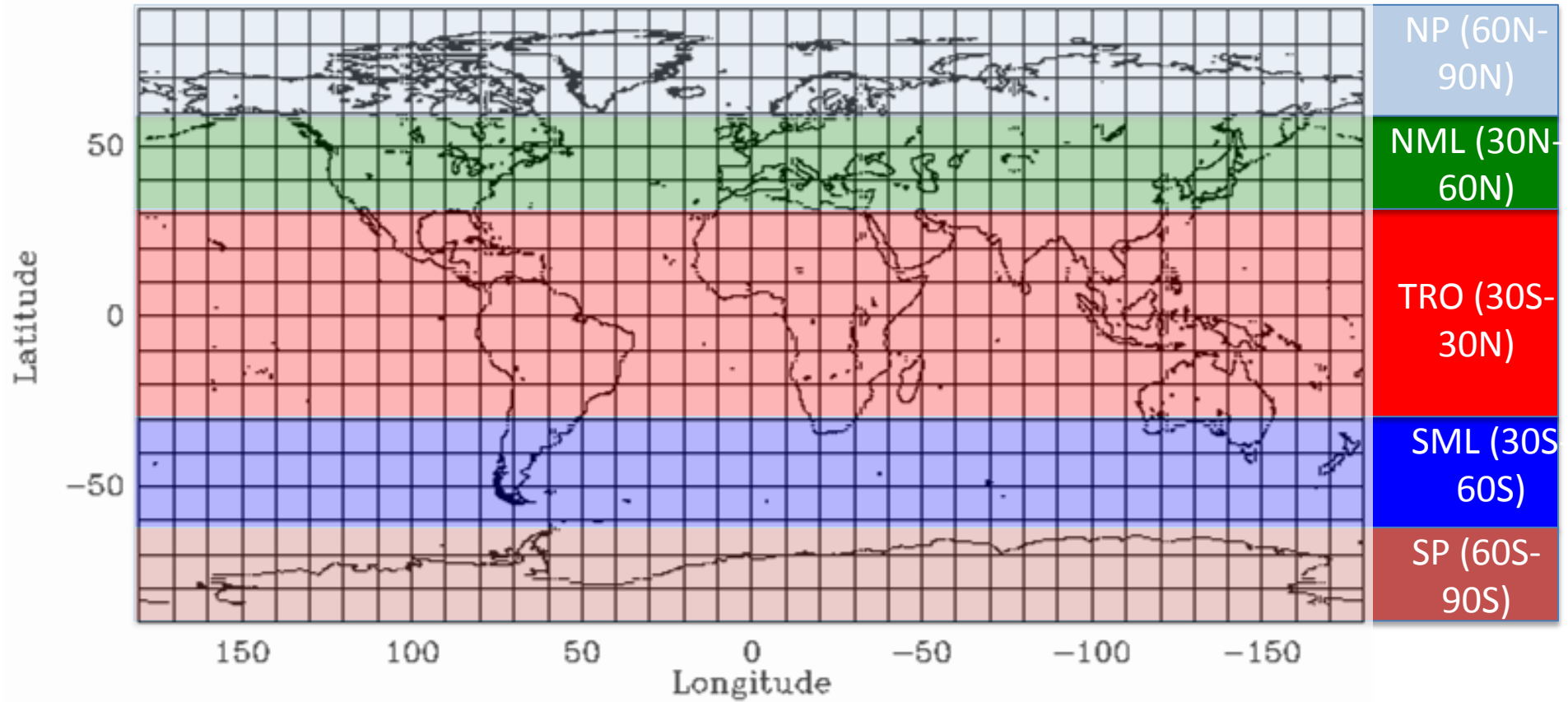
MODIS/CERES (Terra) and SCIAMACHY (Envisat) ground tracks
8:30 – 10:30, 09-30-2011

Time: 19:25



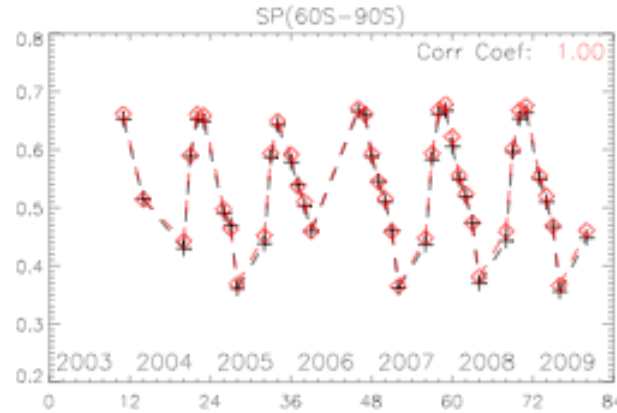
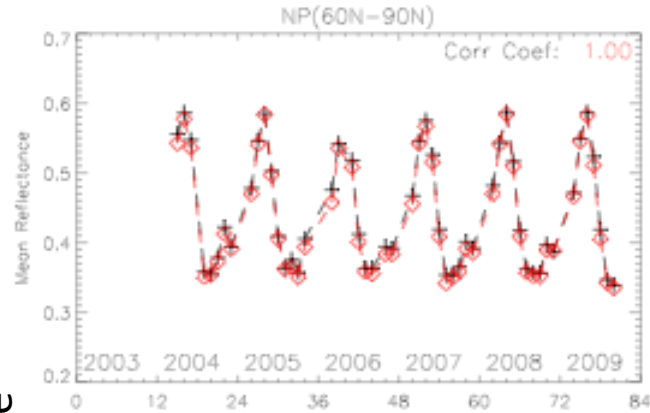
The average time difference of overpass between Envisat and Terra is about 30 min. This **doesn't** mean that the measurements from them are nearly co-incident or co-located.

Five latitude regions

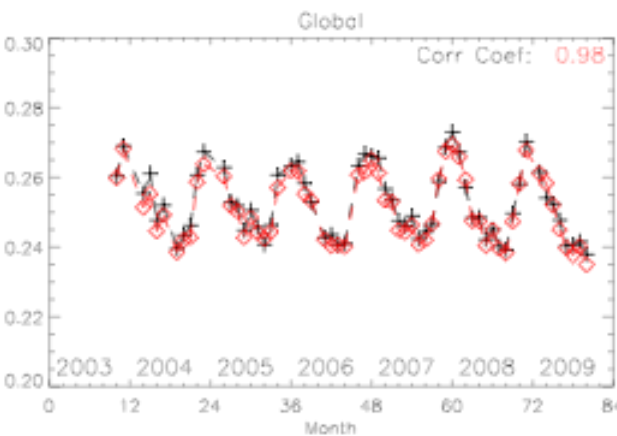
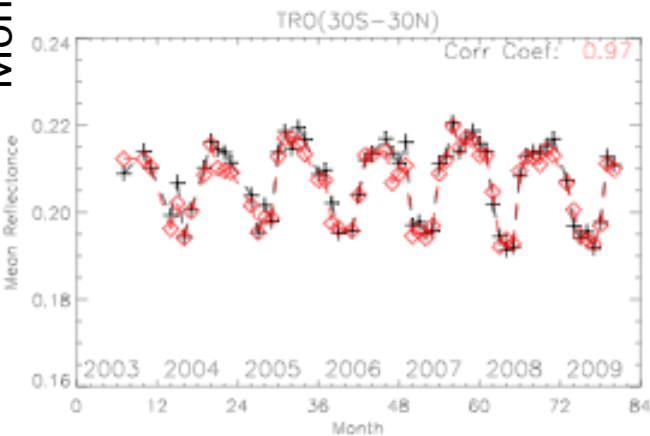
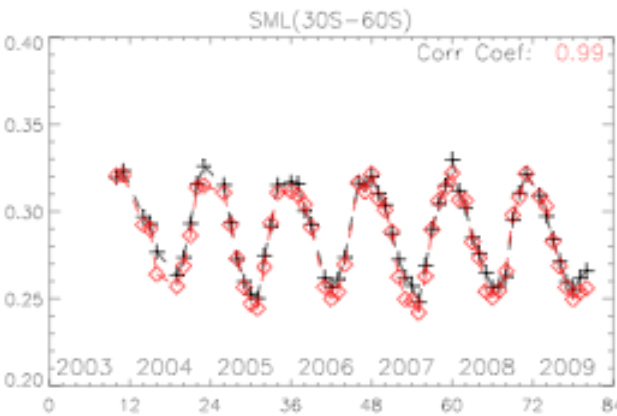
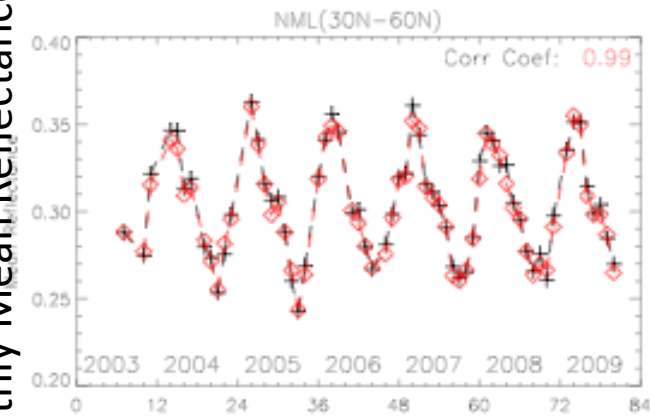


Monthly averages are done in the 5 large latitude regions and globe.

Monthly Mean Reflectance



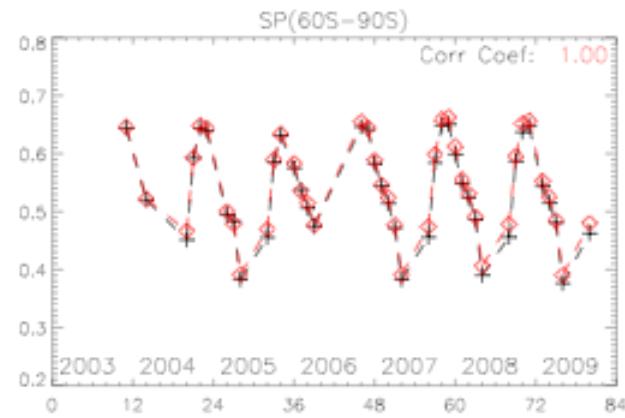
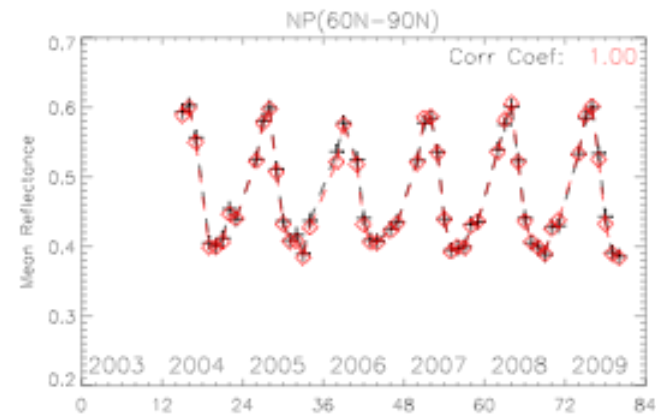
SCIAM in MODIS Ch1
MODIS Ch1 (640 nm)



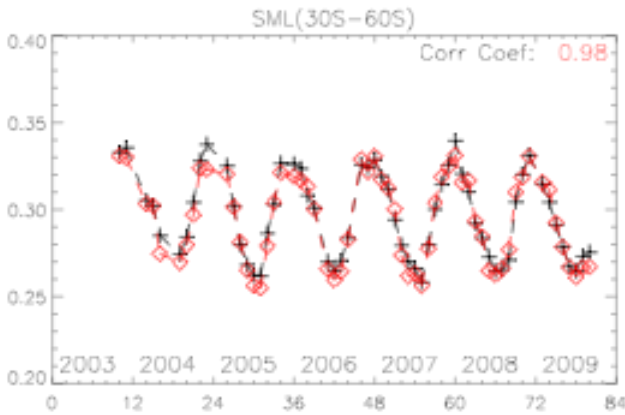
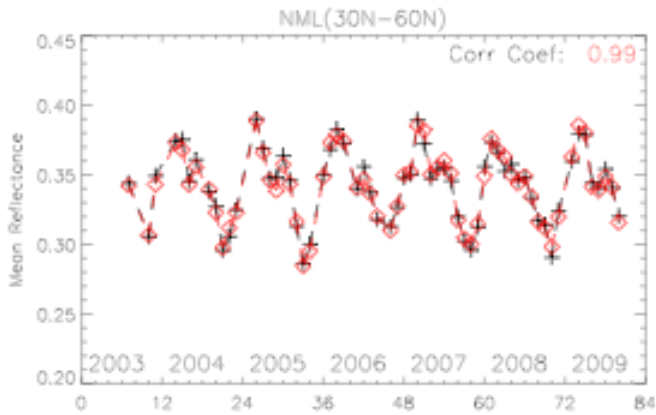
When averaged to
large domains, the
two measurements
are almost the same
though they are not
co-located at all!

Comparison of monthly mean *nadir* reflectance (10°) between
SCIAM and MODIS (Ch1) in 5 latitude regions and globe.

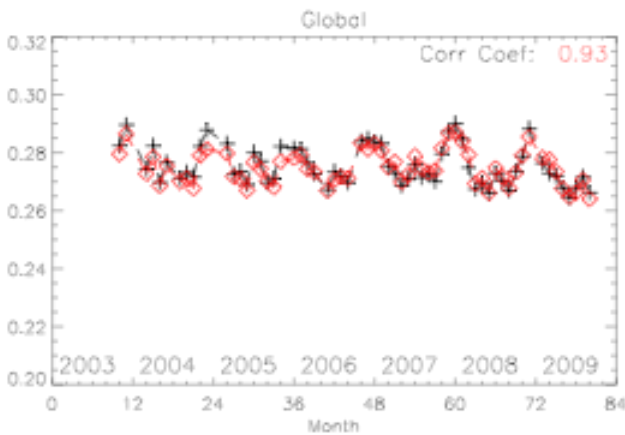
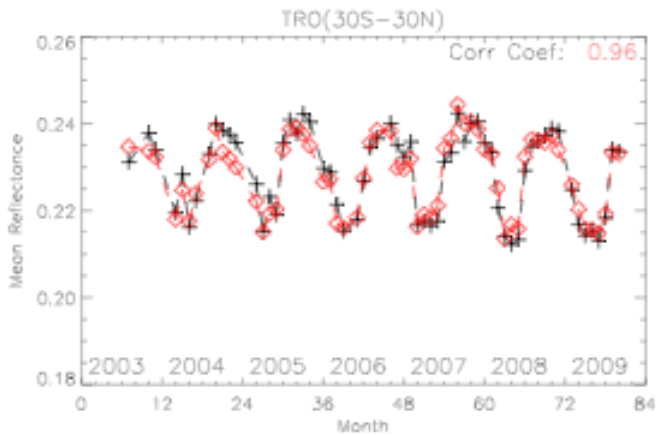
Monthly Mean Reflectance



Same as above, but
for MODIS Ch2.

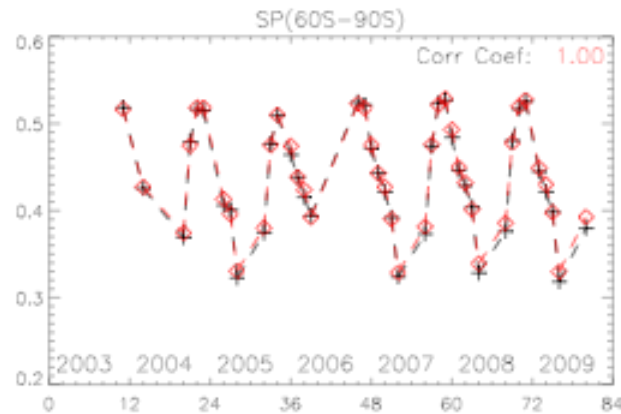
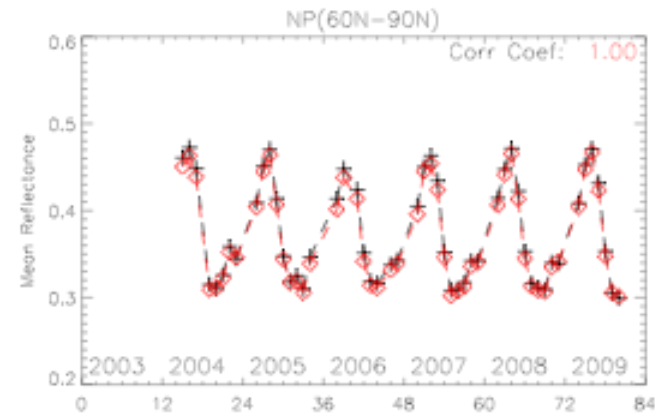


SCIAM in MODIS Ch2
MODIS Ch2 (860 nm)

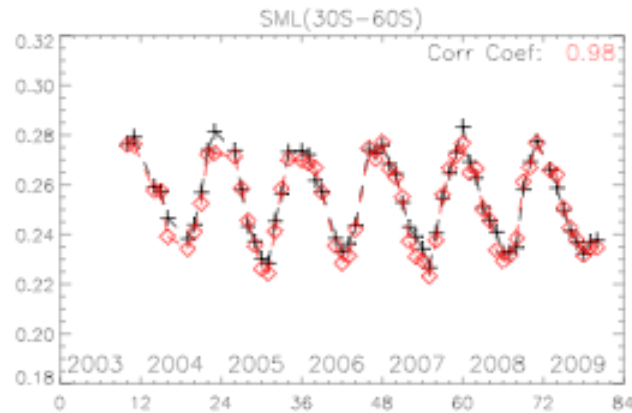
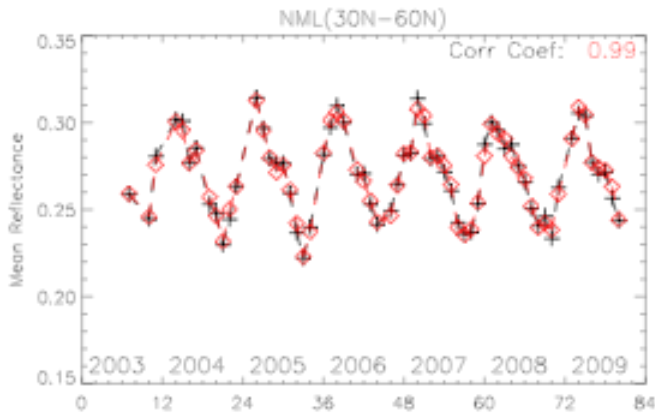


Month Number

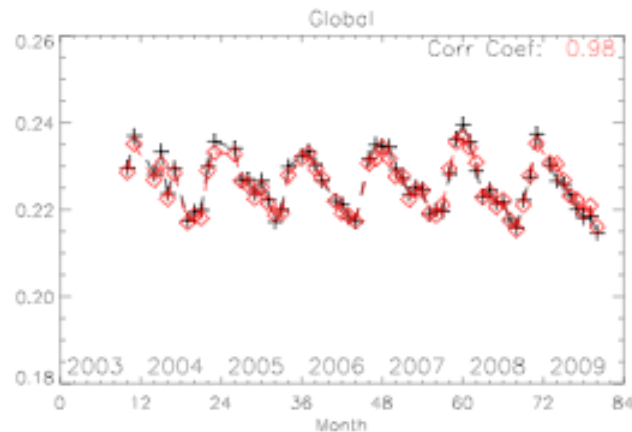
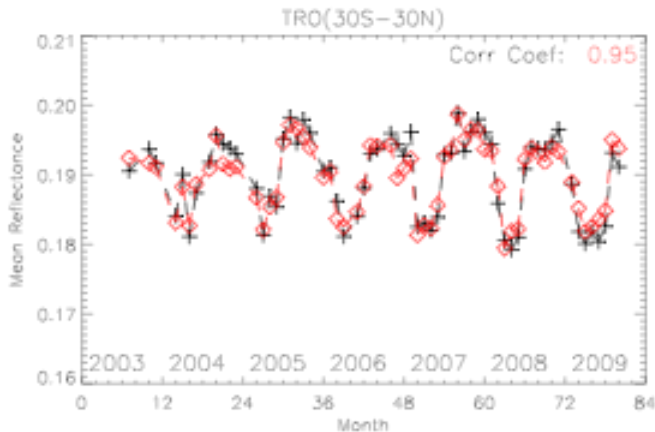
SCIAM in MODIS Chn 2
MODIS Chn 2 (860 nm)



Same as above, but
for broadband
shortwave.



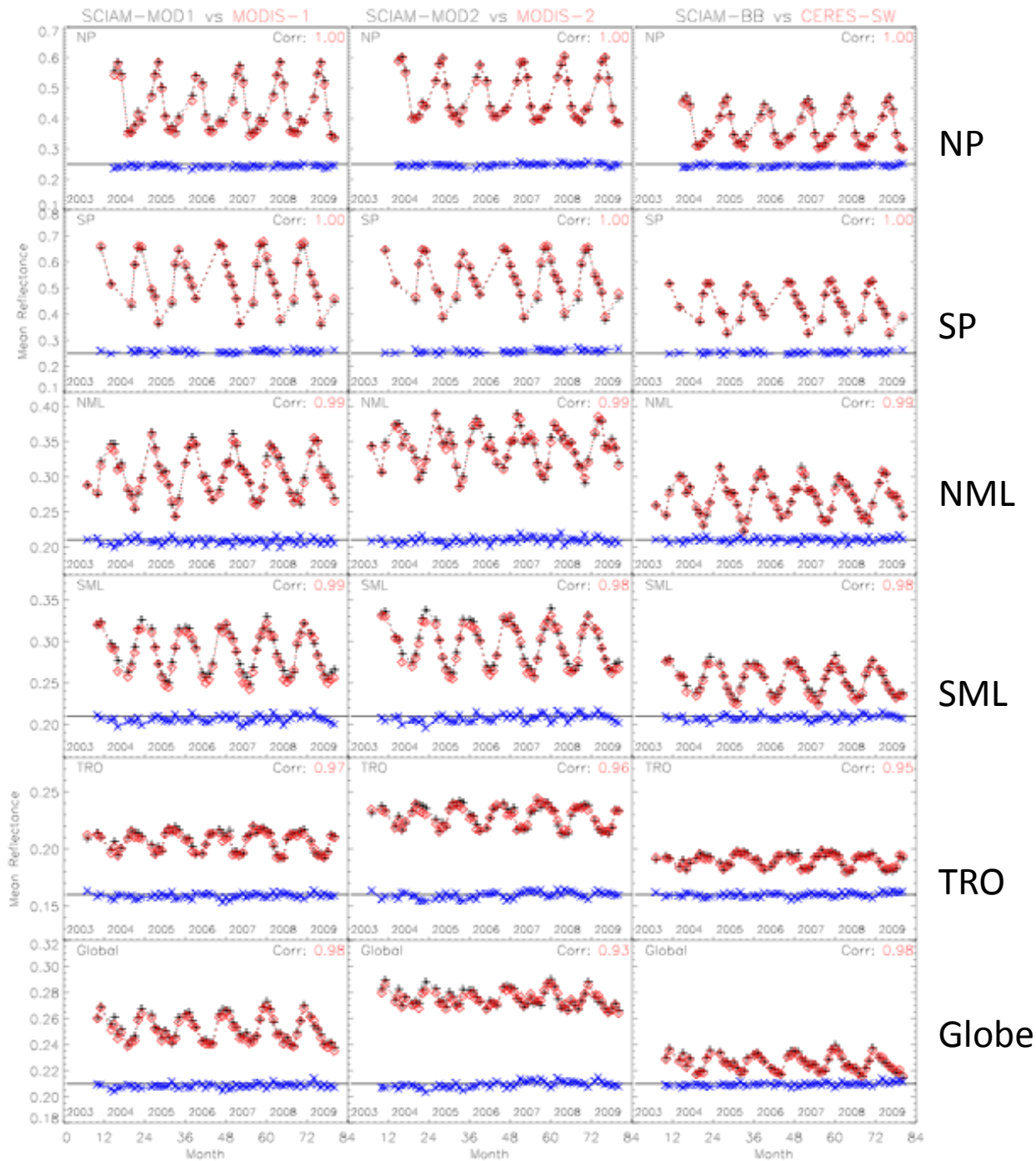
SCIAM broadband
CERES SW Ref (nadir)

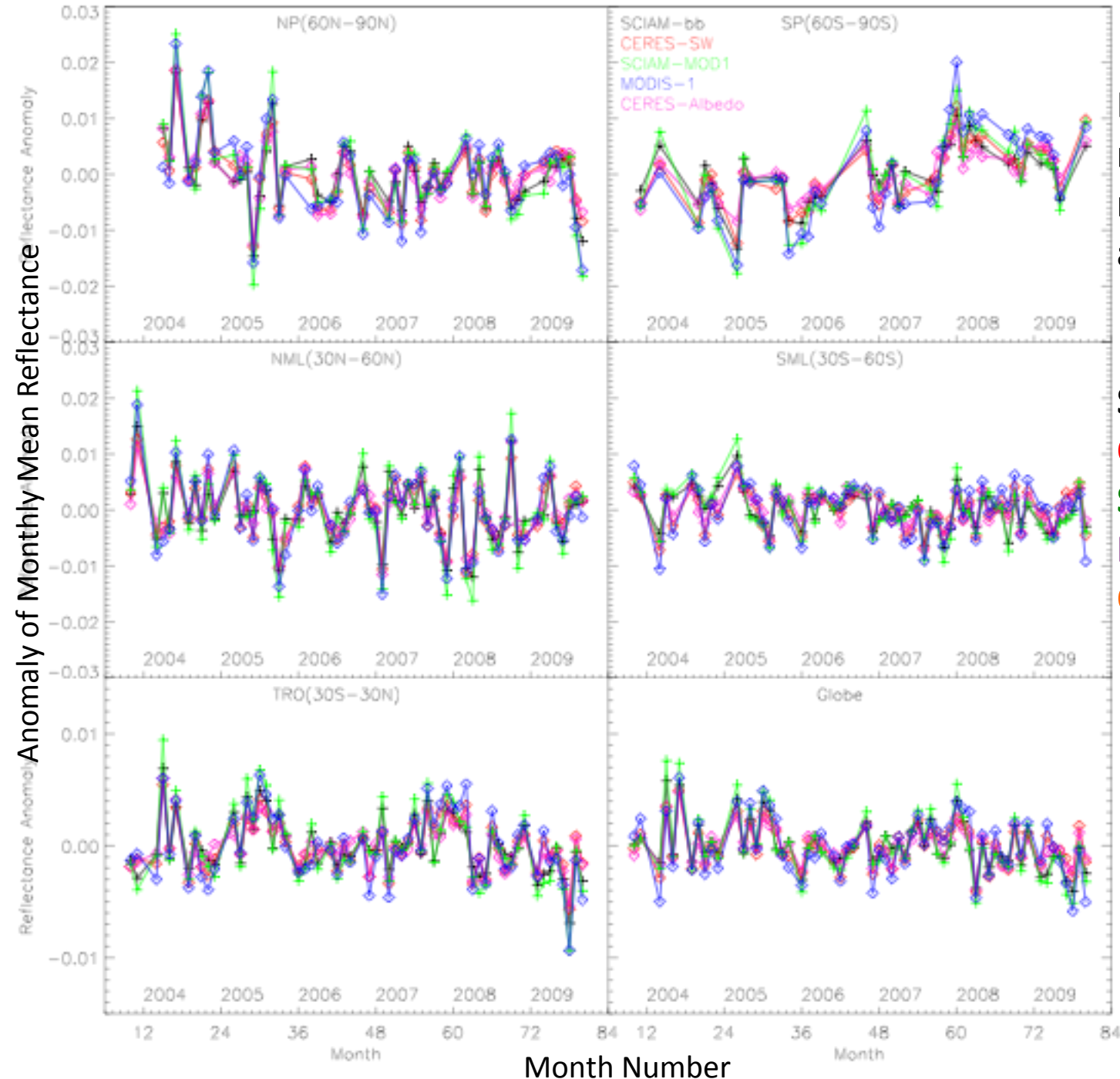


$$r = \frac{Rad_{\lambda_1-\lambda_2} g \pi D^2}{1365 g \cos(\theta)}$$

Spectral-integrated SCIAM
CERES SW Ref (nadir)

Monthly Mean Reflectance

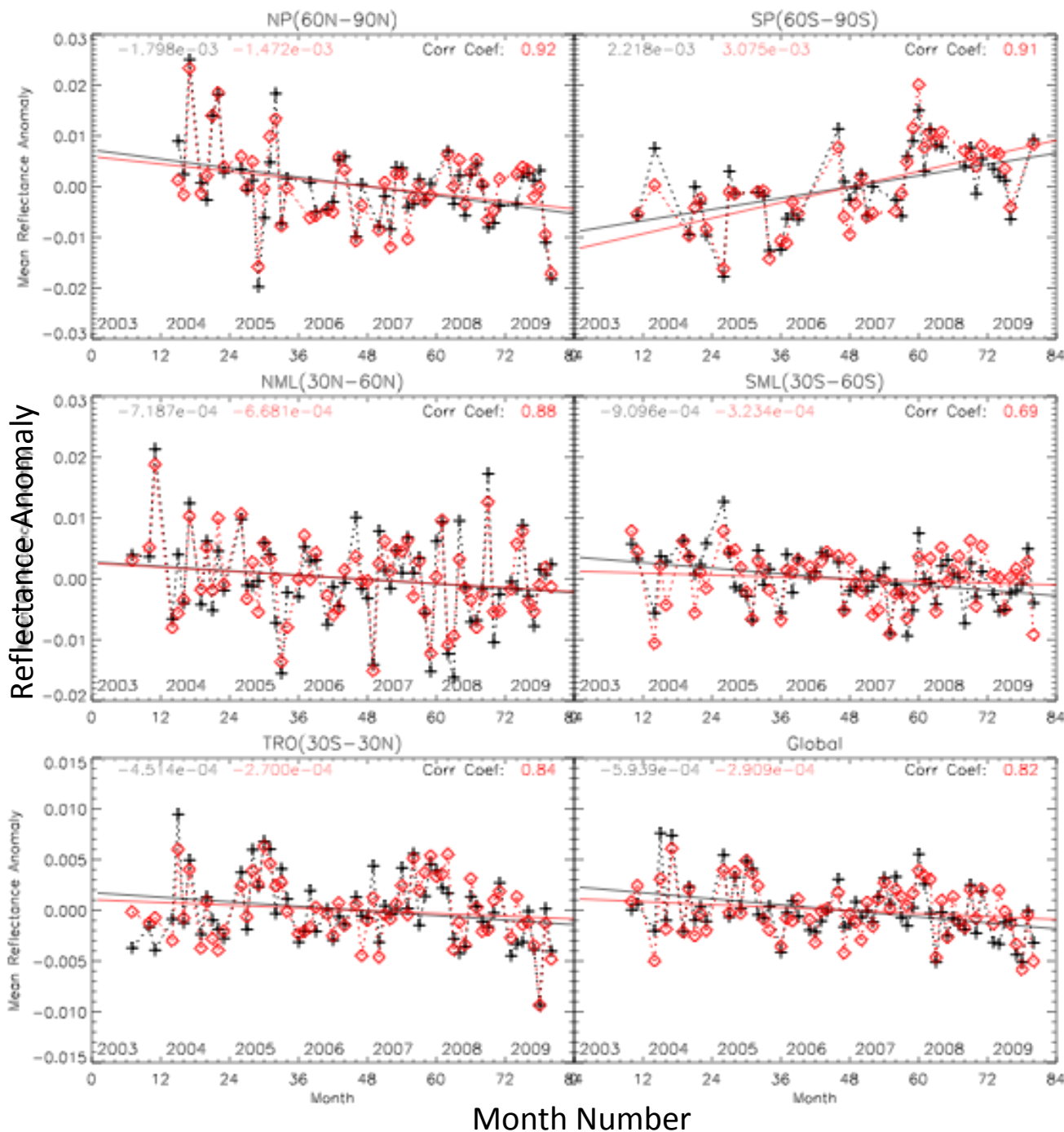




**Deseasonalized
monthly mean
reflectance/albedo
anomalies.**

SCIAM-bb
CERES-SW
SCIAM-MOD1
MODIS Ch1
CERES albedo

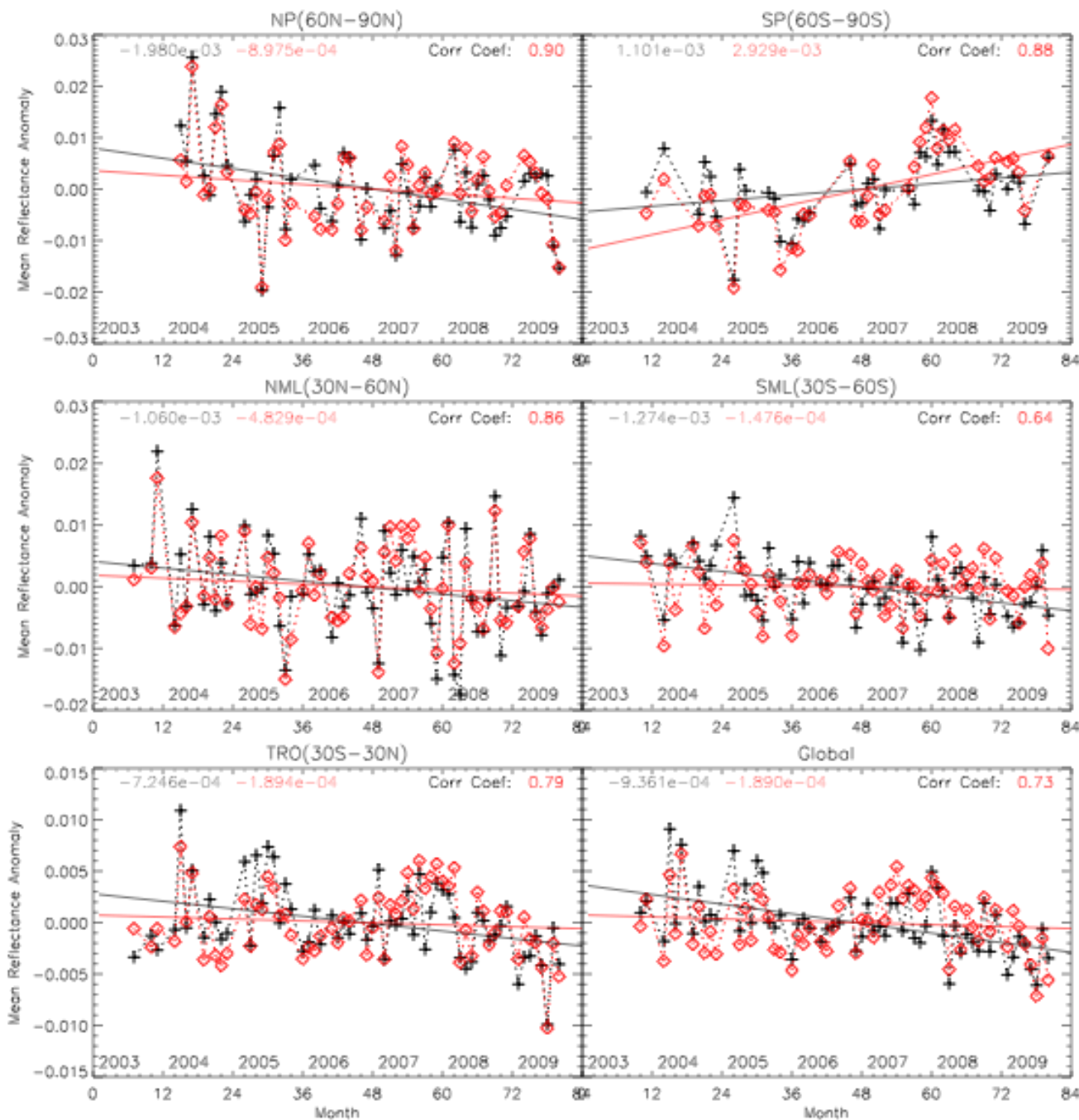
**The anomalies are
similar and well
correlated too!**



MODIS Chn 1 (640 nm)

SCIAM-MOD1
MODIS Ch1

Region	Slope (decade ⁻¹)
NP	-0.0180 ± 0.0128
	-0.0147 ± 0.0125
SP	0.0222 ± 0.0126
	0.0307 ± 0.0124
NML	-0.0072 ± 0.0109
	0.0067 ± 0.0096
SML	-0.0091 ± 0.0061
	-0.0032 ± 0.0067
TRO	-0.0045 ± 0.0048
	-0.0027 ± 0.0045
Glb	-0.0059 ± 0.0039
	-0.0029 ± 0.0039

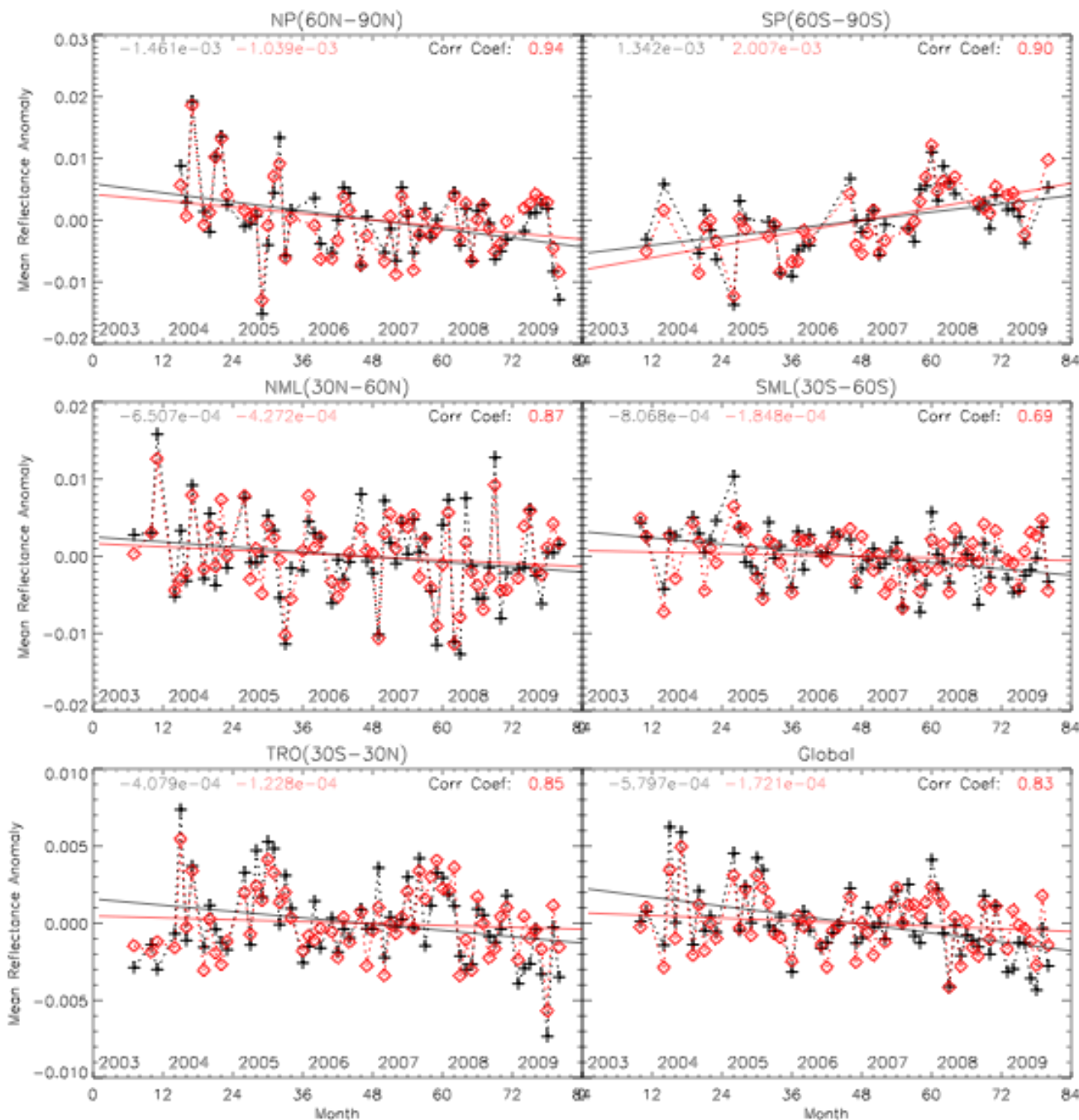


SCIAM-MOD2

MODIS Ch2

Region	Slope (decade ⁻¹)
NP	-0.0198 ± 0.0133
	-0.0090 ± 0.0130
SP	0.0110 ± 0.0119
	0.0293 ± 0.0126
NML	-0.0106 ± 0.0108
	0.0048 ± 0.0100
SML	-0.0127 ± 0.0067
	-0.0015 ± 0.0066
TRO	-0.0072 ± 0.0048
	-0.0019 ± 0.0048
Glb	-0.0094 ± 0.0040
	-0.0019 ± 0.0044

MODIS Chn 2 (860 nm)



SCIAM Broadband CERES Shortwave

Region	Slope (decade ⁻¹)
NP	-0.0146 ± 0.0098
	-0.0104 ± 0.0094
SP	0.0134 ± 0.0091
	0.0201 ± 0.0082
NML	-0.0065 ± 0.0083
	-0.0043 ± 0.0074
SML	-0.0081 ± 0.0048
	-0.0018 ± 0.0050
TRO	-0.0041 ± 0.0037
	-0.0012 ± 0.0032
Glb	-0.0058 ± 0.0030
	-0.0017 ± 0.0027

CERES SW Ref (nadir)

1 σ of Monthly Mean Reflectance Anomaly in 5 Regions From Different Sensors

	SCIAM (bb)	CERES	MOD1	SCIA in MOD1	MOD2	SCIA in MOD2
NP	0.00585	0.00573	0.00766	0.00801	0.00769	0.00838
SP	0.00487	0.00524	0.00795	0.00726	0.00787	0.00622
NML	0.00542	0.00503	0.00654	0.00743	0.00678	0.00748
SML	0.00314	0.00322	0.00435	0.00423	0.00425	0.00477
TRO	0.00245	0.00219	0.00310	0.00336	0.00326	0.00349
Globe	0.00205	0.00180	0.00261	0.00272	0.00290	0.00305

Largest

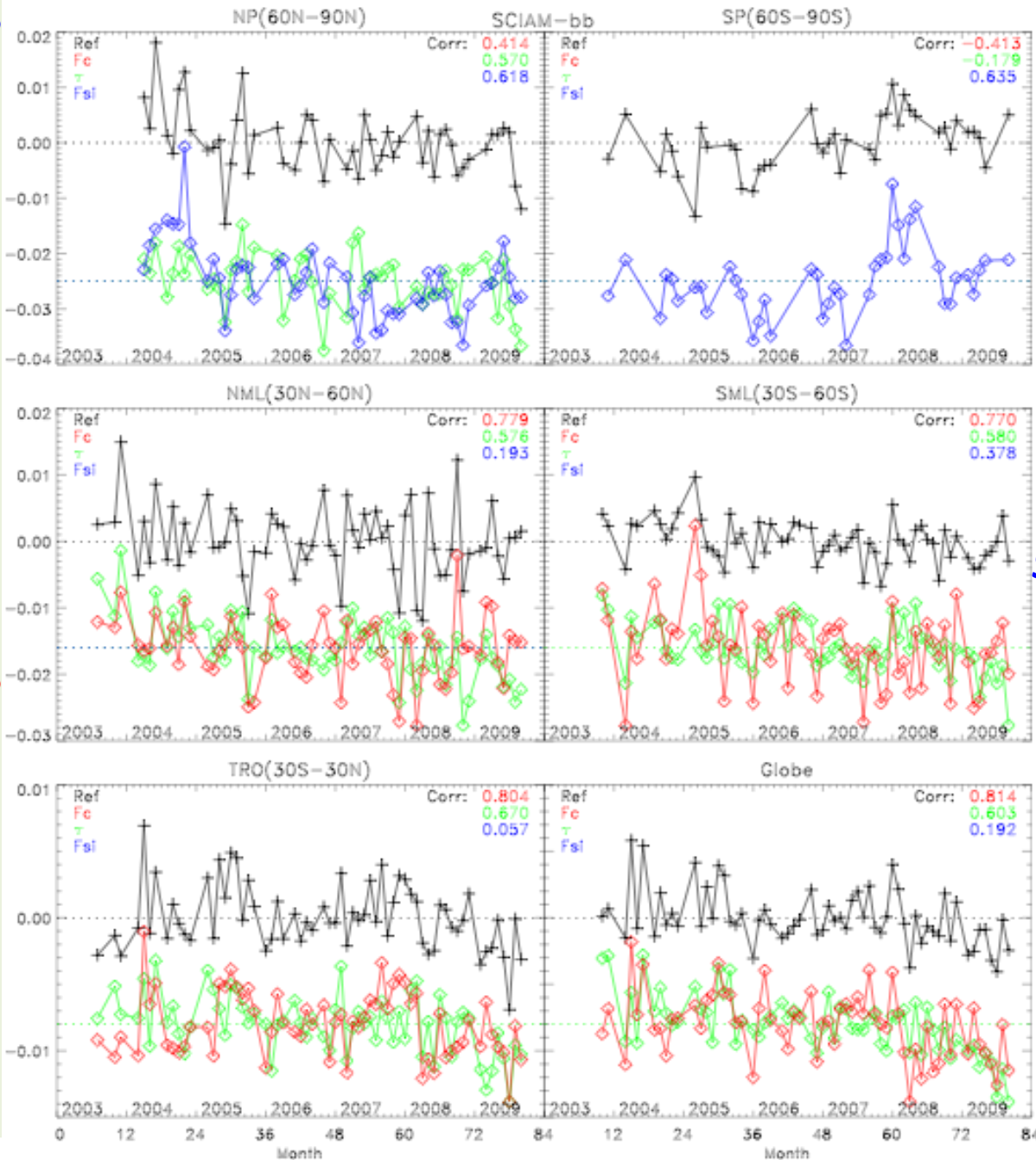
Smallest

All show largest σ in NP and decreasing in order from NP, SP, NML, SML, TRO to Globe.

Consistent between measurements from the two platforms in a same band.

Deseasonalized monthly anomalies of

reflectance, cloud fraction (F_c), optical depth (τ), and snow/ice fraction (F_s)



Correlations of
reflectance variation
with
cloud fraction (F_c),
optical depth (τ),
Snow/sea ice fraction (F_s)
(Shown only parameters
having correlation higher
than 0.5)

Region	Para	SCIM-bb	CERES	SCIM-MOD1	SCIM-MOD2	CERES-Albedo
NP	F_c	0.414	0.352	0.380	0.341	0.447
	τ	0.570	0.516	0.557	0.539	0.541
	F_{SI}	0.618	0.631	0.602	0.666	0.624
SP	F_c	-0.413	-0.486	-0.393	-0.423	-0.358
	τ	-0.179	-0.216	-0.186	-0.202	-0.168
	F_{SI}	0.635	0.690	0.623	0.638	0.659
NML	F_c	0.779	0.824	0.779	0.758	0.846
	τ	0.576	0.591	0.573	0.604	0.551
	F_{SI}	0.193	0.089	0.241	0.200	0.210
SML	F_c	0.770	0.772	0.776	0.766	0.859
	τ	0.580	0.537	0.592	0.596	0.589
	F_{SI}	0.378	0.158	0.390	0.393	0.254
TRO	F_c	0.804	0.893	0.817	0.791	0.919
	τ	0.670	0.615	0.659	0.713	0.663
	F_{SI}	0.057	-0.011	0.056	-0.009	-0.007
Globe	F_c	0.814	0.797	0.821	0.804	0.846
	τ	0.603	0.536	0.576	0.665	0.537
	F_{SI}	0.192	0.191	0.198	0.192	0.245

Correlation coefficients of anomalies between the reflectance/albedo and the three parameters (F_c – cloud fraction, τ - cloud optical depth, and F_s – snow and sea ice fraction).

Summary

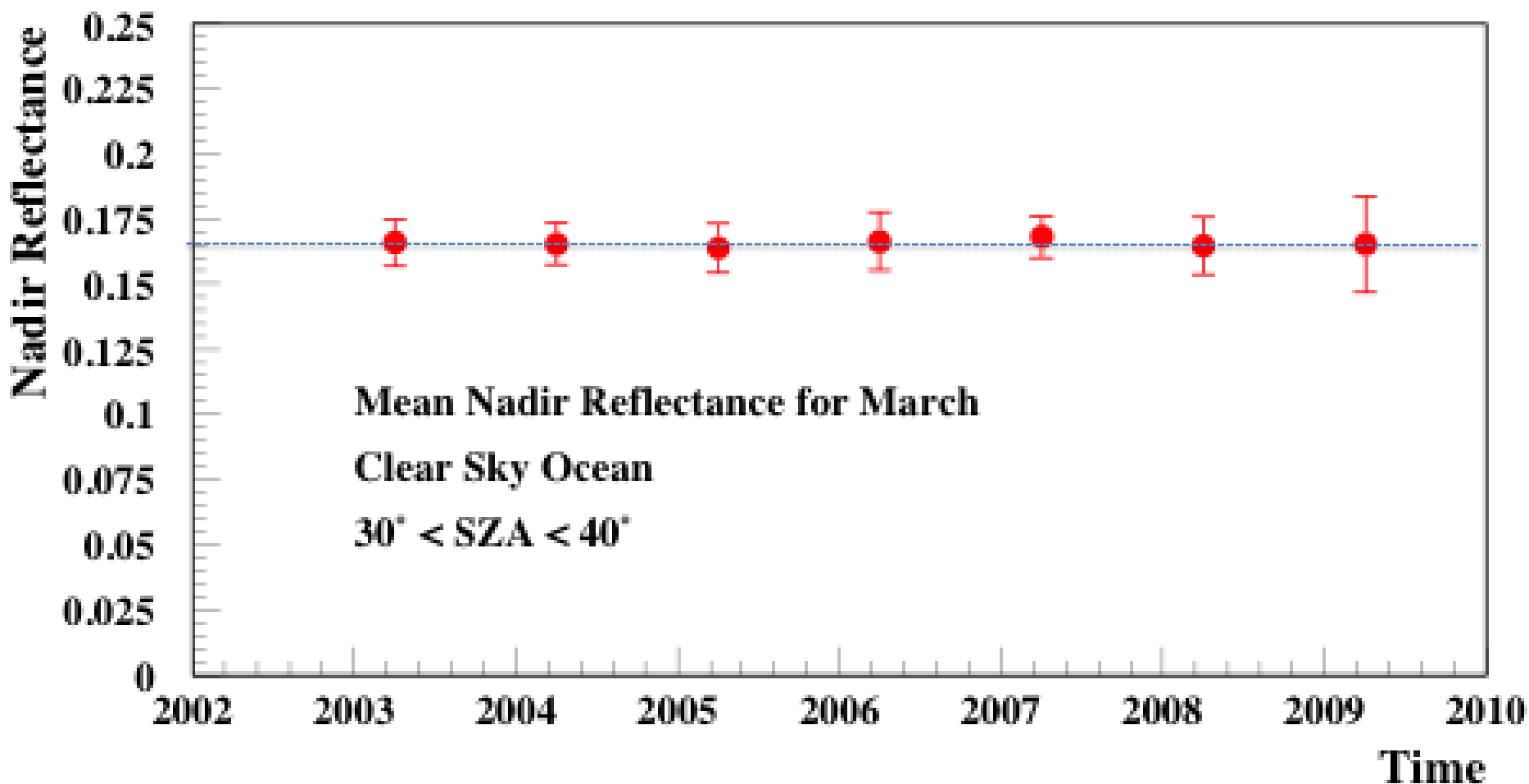
- 1) When averaged over large spatial regions, the monthly mean reflectances in a common spectral band from two independent space platforms (Terra and Envisat) are nearly identical and highly correlated, though their instantaneous measurements are not co-located and thus not comparable.**
- 2) The time series of reflectance anomalies from SCIAM, MODIS and CERES are similar and are well correlated with each other; they are also correlated with the variations of the atmospheric/surface properties, especially cloud fraction, optical depth, and snow/ice coverage.**
- 3) Compared with the natural variability, the slope (trend) of mean reflectance change in large climate regions is small; the relative difference in slope from different data sets could be significant due to different instrument degradations.**

4) The results have implications for CLARREO:

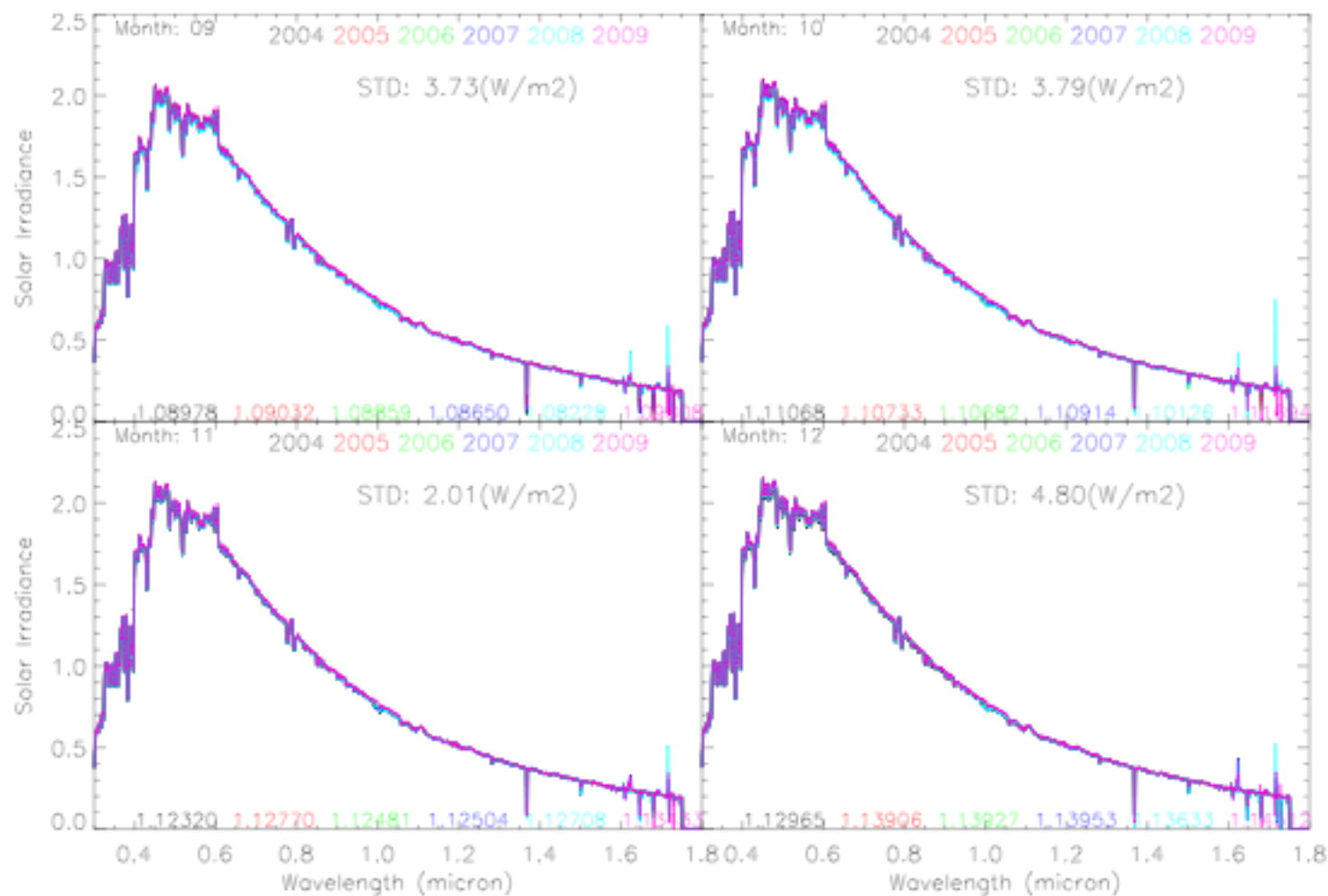
- The combined data of SCIAM/MODIS/CERES could be used to test the solar fingerprinting approach for CLARREO. However, the inconsistency of stability between different instruments seems too large to have a reliable long-term climate change detection.
- The nadir sampling strategy of CLARREO is appropriate and sufficient for the solar benchmarking and fingerprinting.
- Reliable solar fingerprinting of climate changes requires accurate and consistent reflectance spectrum.

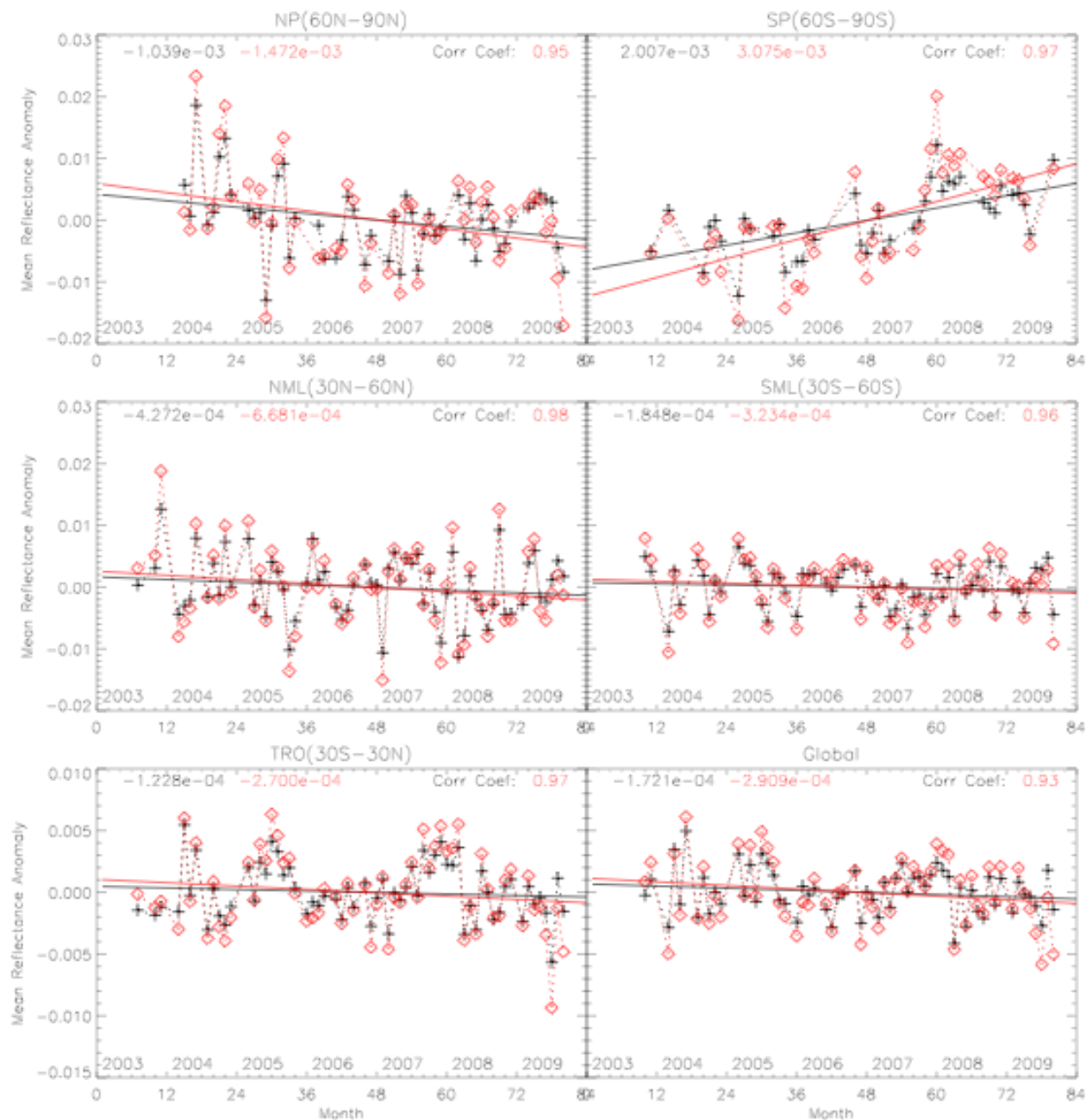
Backup slides

SCIAMACHY Simulated Reflectance: MODIS Band 8



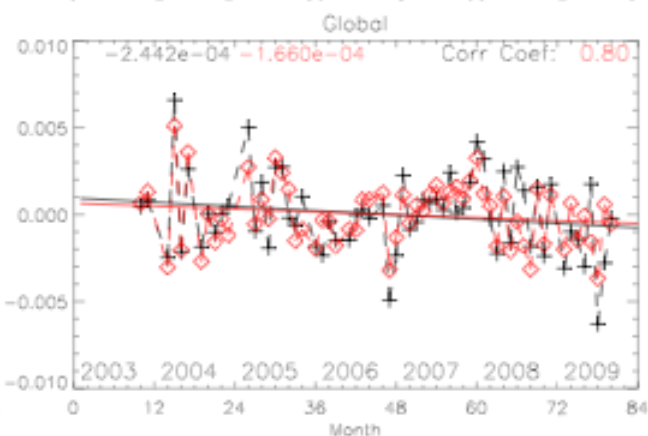
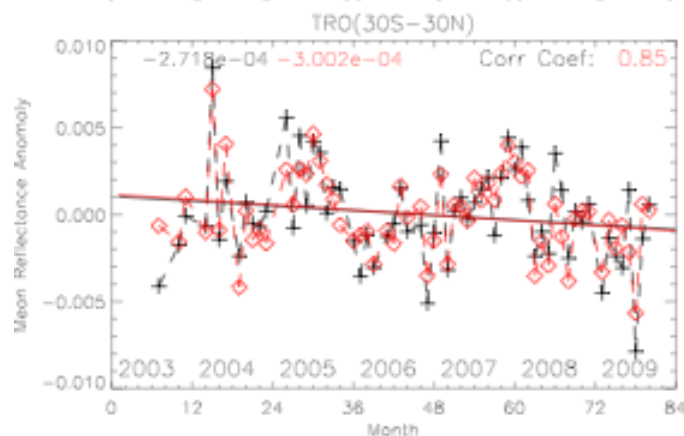
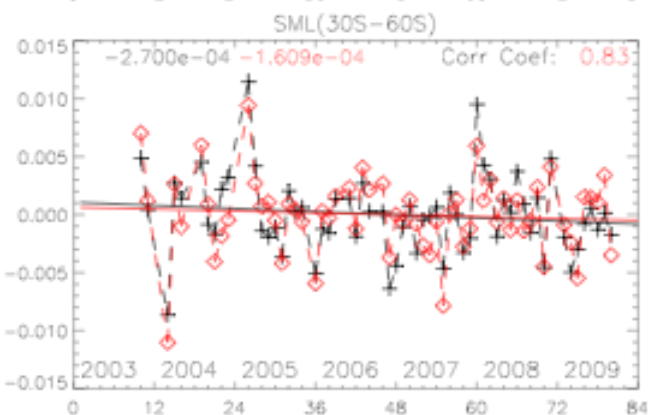
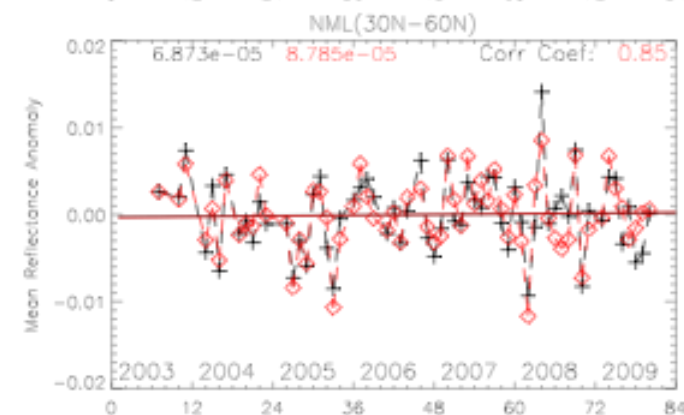
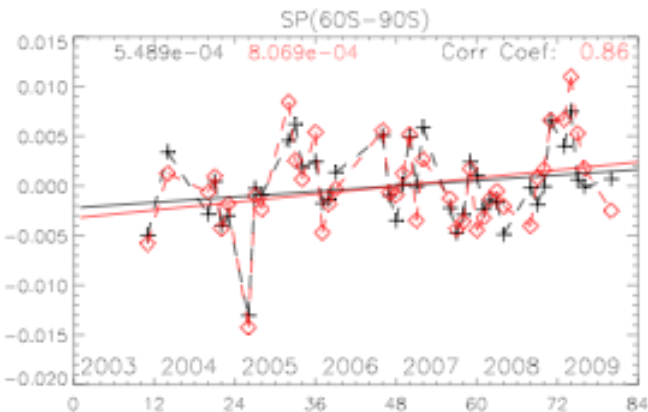
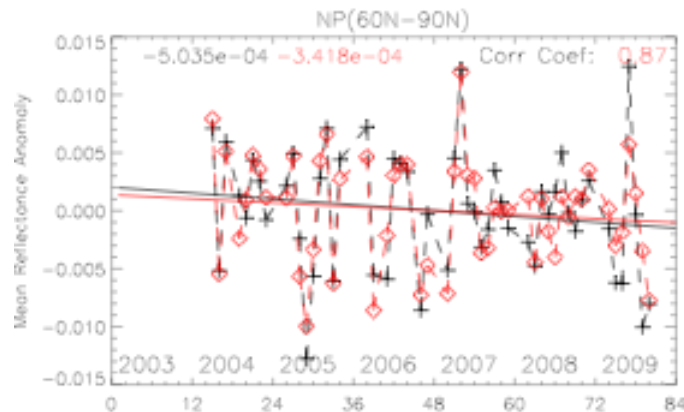
Plot from Costy





MODIS Chn 1 (640 nm)

CERES Ref (nadir)



SCIAM-MOD6

MODIS Ch5(1640nm)